

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

• SPENCER COOPER, Owner and Editor.

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VOL. III.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1888.

NO. 52.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,

HAZEL GREEN, KY.

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Stop at my hotel and buy goods at my

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W. E. MORSE

THE HERALD

Has a large circulation in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, thus any paper of the State, and merchants and others wishing to secure the trade of Eastern Kentucky, will find it THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

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Local notices 25¢ a line, with a per cent. off for mailing.

Marriages and death notices free; notices of receipt and obituaries 5 cents a line.

Announcements of candidates for county offices, County officers, \$5; calls for the election to become valid, and their answers, 5 cents a line.

No name will be entered upon the paper.

Business card paid for, and all subscriptions are stopped at expiration of time past, notice of which will be indicated by a crossed out box (X) on the name. In front of your name, a renewal only will insure its continuance.

SPENCER COOPER.

HERE AND THERE.

Look out for the Red X Cross on your paper. It denotes that your time is up, and unless renewed at once the paper will stop coming.

Mrs. Harvey Halsey, of the Cliffton neighborhood, has sent us a sample of a catarrh remedy she is selling.

Born.—To the wife of Jeffery M. Rose, on Lacy Creek, Monday night, a twelve-pound boy. Jeffery's a "hoss," isn't he?

Rev. J. T. Pieratt will preach at the Dink Murphy school-house, on Grassy Creek, Morgan County, next Sunday at 11 o'clock.

There is an epidemic of measles in the White Oak neighborhood of Morgan County. A Miss Cisco died of measles there last week.

Magistrates can get black Warrants, Exequates, and Replevin Bonds at this office at 20 cents per quire. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

G. W. Green, of Minneapolis, Minn., has our thanks for a copy of the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune, a handsomely printed twenty-page paper.

Married.—On Cliffton, Thursday, Feb. 23d, at the residence of the bride's father, Leander Tolson to Miss Margaret Lane, Rev. W. W. Mankie officiating.

Bryd Spradling, Andy Rutliffe, Thos. Crouch, and several others have two or three hundred rods ready to send off on the first tide that comes in Red River.

Green last week measured a coal bank at Falling Water, in this county, the property of Thomas Crouch, which shows four feet seven inches of pure, clean cannel coal.

A set of nickel spoons silver plated, worth \$2.50 everywhere, our name stamped as maker on each spoon, \$1.00 a set by mail to any address. Send stamp or money order. Otto W. Snyder, Lexington Ky.

Mr. Editor: Please publish another riddle for us. This is it:

A little bird of Paradise,

Does that work of Jesus Christ;

Serves God, and honors man,

And does the work that man can.

MAGGIE AND MAUD.

Take one of Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pills at night before you go to bed and you will be surprised how buoyant and vigorous you will feel the next day. Only 25 cents a vial. Sold by G. B. Swango, Hazel Green.

Green Lucy has just returned from a visit to the Cliffton neighborhood, and reports Harvey Halsey as sick with rheumatism and fever. Old Uncle Billy Burchard's wife is very low with consumption. Geo. Spradling is running a saw mill with a capacity of 8,000 feet a day.

The dark and decaying vegetation of regions newly cleared of timber, exposed to the rays of the sun, is sure to breed malaria. Dr. J. H. McLean's Chills and Fevers, by mild and gentle action will radically cure. 50 cents a bottle. Sold by G. B. Swango, Hazel Green.

Wednesday last was the first birthday of Dr. Ben F. Cox, of Mt. Sterling, has had in four years, and if he did not set 'em up he should have done so. We should like to have dined with him on that occasion for we know he had something extra, and we know his good wife would have had some green peper pickles for us. She is a mighty young looking man, and no wonder, any man could continue young who only has a birthday every four years.

Give Them A Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with mucus which ought not to be there your lungs can not half do their work. And what they do, they can not do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions—all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Bosche's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

County School Superintendent John M. Rose received the school money for this county some ten days since, and we intended to mention the matter at the time for the benefit of those interested, but inadvertently failed so do. He has been paying off, and all who want a whack at the swing, or rather those entitled to a share of it, are now informed that they can get their lube by calling on Mr. Rose. And then will be a good time to subscribe to a first-class paper. THE HERALD is that kind, and the payment of one dollar will bring it to your postoffice once a week for a year. Draw your money and hand us \$1.00 for THE HERALD one year. You can make no better investment, and ascertain to have a better school next term by doing so.

The quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and assimilation; to make the blood rich in life and strength giving constituents, use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier; it will nourish the principles of the blood from which the elements of vitality are drawn. \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by G. B. Swango, Hazel Green.

Green Lucy speaks in glowing terms of the charms of Miss Mary Lou Crouch, of the Cliffton neighborhood, and seems to be smitten in that direction. We would not be surprised to hear next that he is thinking of employing Rev. J. T. Pieratt to officiate at a little celebration. Well, Green's a nice little fellow, and if he should love in proportion to his weight the lady would certainly not pine for lack of affection.

To cure Rheumatic or other pains, take a piece of thick flannel, saturate it well with Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, bind it around the limb, or wherever the pain is, and place over it a hot iron, or hold to the fire, so as to apply as much heat as possible. Sold by G. B. Swango, Hazel Green.

The jury appointed by the County Court to assess the damage to the lands of James J. Hampton, by reason of cutting a road through it, on Monday last awarded him \$105.64. The land occupied by the roadway is two and a half acres, which the jury valued at \$25, and the balance of the sum was awarded to cover expense of fencing, &c.

There are many accidents and diseases which affect stock and cause serious inconvenience and loss to the farmer in his work, which may be quickly remedied by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. Sold by G. B. Swango, Hazel Green.

Henry M. Cox of West Liberty, is now representing the well known and old established house of Meyer, Reinhard & Co., Baltimore, one of the leading clothing houses in America. Henry is well known all through Eastern Kentucky, and among his acquaintances numbers a host of friends. We therefore predict for him phenomenal success.

If you are suffering with weak and inflamed eyes, or granulated eyelids, you can be quickly cured by using Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Eye Salve, 25 cents a box. Sold by G. B. Swango, Hazel Green.

Mrs. Melisa Markham and son Bruce, of this place, who have been visiting relatives and friends at Jackson for two or more months, returned home Wednesday.

Postmaster Evans has a severe case of dropsy, and is confined to his bed. John Taulbee is attending him, and thinks he can bring him around all right.

Our better 17-20-hands has been suffering

several days from an abscess and neuralgia, but we are most happy to state that she is now some better.

The sick of our town are doing as well

as could be expected.

"EQUITY" ON RAILROADS.

He Talks of the Proposed Routes, and Advises Mr. Sterling Peoples.

Editor HAZEL GREEN HERALD:

In this great age of development, there is and has been a great deal said upon the subject of constructing railroads in Kentucky. Now, I wish to speak through the columns of your paper, which is published for the mountain people, and in so doing wish to call attention to the ear marks all along the line of a certain champion of the great C. K. & W. road, always under-quoted as Spaulding's road. While I shall attempt to give some data in regard to the slightness of the integrity and ability of our people, made not only by the champion of Spaulding but by many other overzealous and misguided persons upon the railroad subject, I do not wish to be understood as opposed to progress and development of the State, and in favor of any conceivable measure to assist the enterprise, the people's interest first being well guarded, which is always paramount with a lover of free institutions. Any man possessed of ordinary intelligence and experience will recognize the importance of the people's interest being well taken care of when dealing with a railroad corporation, for we all know them to be the most soulless corporations in existence under our government.

I shall only say this about the charter of the C. K. & W. If in its present shape it is not much superior to the same when first proposed, it is still the best, and in shape has been highly improved if Gov. Buckner does not return it with his veto message he will have neglected one of the most sacred duties ever owed to so much abused people. I shall only sound the harangings by which the champion of Spaulding is touched when I declare myself in favor of free speech, free press, and the right of the people to be swindled. Now, I am much more in favor of advocating the idea of making bona fide donations in proportion to whatever amount we feel that we would be benefitted by the building of railroads.

Spaulding has done a great deal

to the mountains of Eastern Kentucky

for her present prosperity, and if she

will agitate the extension of the Coal

Road into three or four of our counties,

she will find that upon its construction her prosperity will be well es-

tablished that she will not have to

rely upon any other grand bank line

and we will do what we are able to do to assist you.

Now, in the interest of the people I will say that they are kind, generous to a fault, and ever willing to lend a helping hand when it is in their power to do so. They deserve to ensure they have been swindled. And as to the resources of this country, coal, timber, iron ore, mica, copper ore, and many other valuable things abound, including fine indications of oil, gas, &c. Strangers coming among us will be given a hearty welcome. The people when it is in their power to do so, will be kind and quiet and assist to do you a favor, but quick to return an insult. To keep them calm and quiet avoid giving insults. Among the things of this great country of ours, of which we are proud, are the freedom of action and right of suffrage. Among the things we have to fear is the power of the railroads, and the way they have been swindled by the iron and steel corporations and their allies, but it is to be hoped that their allies will not so far forget themselves from self-interest as to neglect their patriotic duty to republican institutions and the love and respect they should bear the honest people of this country, so as to come about our representatives letting certain bills pass. He deserves better treatment.

GOING TO THEIR ENT.

YESTERDAY.

CHILES, THOMPSON & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS,

DEALERS IN

Salt, Flour, Grain and Provisions.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

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1888.

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New, clean, large, well-ventilated buildings, furnished with new improved school furniture.

FULL CORPS COMPETENT TEACHERS.

Tuition, Board and Incidental Expenses Reasonable.

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CHILES, THOMPSON & CO.,

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THE DAIRY.

—The general aspect of the dairy animal is thinner, sharper and more angular than the feeling animal.—*N. Y. Voice.*

—Breed your own dairy herd and raise it to a high point of perfection, if you would enjoy the business and make money in future years.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—“What’s good for the goose is good for the gander.” No farmer would think of feeding his horses poorly during spring or fall plowing. Why not apply the same “horse sense” to the dairy cows?—*Dairy World.*

—If cows are fresh in milk each would be the better for one pint of flasked jelly mixed with her feed once each day. This jelly is made by boiling flasked in six times its bulk of water till it forms a jelly. This is worth all its cost as food, besides keeping the digestive organs in a healthy condition.—*Courtesy Gentleman.*

—The results of accurate and expensive study substantiate the theory that variation in fruits does not change the amounts of solids in a cow’s milk. But these tests prove that food may change the proportion of water in the milk and so modify the percentage of solids greater or less to the bulk of milk.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—There is not much advantage in feeding cows potatoes if butter, rather than milk is the object. Potatoes increase the flow of milk, but they make a poor, bulky kind of butter; unless other and richer food is given with them. There is starch in the potato, but it lacks the fat found in cream which makes it so valuable a food for the butter maker.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—When a farmer sets out to be a dairyman he should be a dairyman all over, and there must be no half-way business in his cows, either. If the selling of milk is the object in view, then select the cow that will give the greatest amount of a standard quality; or if it is making butter, then the cow that will give the largest amount of cream or butter fats is the profitable one to keep.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—The cow that is in full flow of milk should be given all that she may wish to eat, as she will thereby be better enabled to give a large quantity of milk. A prominent dairyman uses this ration as that from which to get the largest yield of milk during the winter months: One-half wheat bran, one-fourth each of cornmeal and ground oats, with a very small quantity oil-cake meal. Beets and dry corn fodder are also fed, but no hay.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

ENGLISH DAIRY METHODS.

How Butter Is Made at the Large Cheesemaking Institute in England.

As soon as the milk is drawn from the cows it is brought gently to the dairy and strained into a large milk cooler or vat, after which it is once put through the laval separator, which is worked by steam power. The cream is received in large tin vessels, which, on being full, are immediately plunged in a cistern of cold water, and brought to a temperature of sixty degrees, at which it is desirable that it should be kept to ripen it is generally ready to churn in two or three days. The churn used is “Bradford’s Diaphragm,” which is driven by steam power, churning about forty pounds of butter at a time. It is worked at a speed of forty-five revolutions per minute, the temperature of the cream being fifty-seven degrees. Churning is generally completed in thirty-five to forty minutes; a smaller churn is also used for pupils who wish to learn to churn by hand. When the butter appears in very small particles, about the size of pin heads, a quantity of cold water (about four gallons) at a temperature of about fifty degrees is added, and churning is continued until the butter appears in grains about the size of large shot, when the churn is stopped; the buttermilk is then drawn off through the strainer. When the gruel is drawn from the butter it is never wasted; I am under the impression that washing frequently injures or spoils the flavor) but left to drain in the churn for ten minutes. The butter is then carefully lifted out of the churn with a wooden scoop into a small tub while in grains, after being weighed in bulk upon the machine; the buttermilk is well pressed out upon the butter-worker and a quarter of an ounce of salt added to every pound of butter. When the butter-worker is passed over the butter five or six times it is then put away for three hours, after which it is again put on the butter-worker and worked until it is seen to be quite free from moisture. This is facilitated considerably by the butter-worker being wiped dry with a muslin cloth each time the butter is passed over it. The butter is then neatly made up into one pound rolls, wrapped in grease-proof paper and put into cardboard boxes; these are again packed into larger wooden boxes of twenty-four pounds each and sent to various customers. The butter made on this system is wax and cold in texture, clear in color and distinctly pure in flavor, and keeps well and commands a high price.—*London Agricultural Gazette.*

THE FLIGHT OF BIRDS.

An Anatomical View of a Subject Fascinating to Lovers of Nature.

Certainly no object in nature is more attractive than the soaring bird floating in mid-air, seemingly through mere volition and independent of known laws of motion. Mathematical theories have been devised to solve this riddle. Perhaps there is some delicate action in the wing, some subtle manipulation of the great quills (that are curiously shaped) which may help to explain the matter. Such a movement would escape the unprepared observer. A glance at the anatomy of the wing will make this theory clearer and enable any one to study the matter for himself. The wing corresponds to the human arm; it has the arm, forearm, and hand, with thumb, first and second fingers. The first finger only is well developed, having two or three segments and is freely movable at the ulna-knuckle joint in the manner of the index finger. If we raise the arm straight out from the side of our body with the palm down, this will be the position of the spread wing. Now moving the hand in the horizontal plane from side to side, we imitate the only motion that is possible in the wrist joint of the bird; the bird’s hand can be bent back against the forearm. For convenience we may call this backward movement flexion; the opposite movement extension. The unfolding or spreading of the wing is largely automatic. As in man, the bird’s forearm contains two bones, radius and ulna, the former supporting the hand as in man.

This action we can easily observe in our own persons; the outer bone in the forearm is the radius, and the hand is turned so we can feel that bone turning or rotating with it; the ulna does not share in the motion. In the bird this rotation would interfere with the proper use of the limb, the radius only sides to and fro upon the ulna. This sliding takes place as the wing is spread through the mechanism of the elbow joint; the radius gliding back on the ulna drags the wrist bones and hand over the end of the ulna in such a fashion as to bring it from the flexed into the extended position.

This extension is facilitated by the power of elastic band that stretches from the front of the shoulder to the wrist, and forms the edge of the web of the wing, among many others, and bird served on the table. All these movements are inaugurated by a strong muscle that pulls on the elbow at the back of the arm. We can easily feel this muscle act in our own arm when we straighten it. One can not fail to admire the beautiful simplicity of the means through which so complicated a result is effected. Other agencies than those described modify the wing movements, but it is not necessary to detail them here. One point more. The quill feathers attached to the hand are so arranged as to enable us roughly to classify wings under two great heads—broad and narrow wings. In the broad wing when spread, those quills (primaries) form at their tips an oval outline. Such wings are deeply concave. The turkey, grouse, quail, have such wings.

In the narrow wing the primaries form an angle, more or less acute, with the point at the end of the wing and in a line with its axis when spread. Birds of prey, gulls, swallows, the large migratory birds are in this class. These birds are much of the time in the air, while those with broad wings are distinctly terrestrial in habit. All are familiar with the flight of the quail or grouse; it springs with a starting rush from the ground, and off like a bullet, and finishes its course with a series of short dashes, and so gradually sails to the earth.

The bird of prey, on the contrary, heavily struggled to leave the level.

The buzzard may be captured as it clumsy flaps along to get the momentum necessary to launch itself into space, but once afoot what poetry of motion! No violent beating of the wings, no hurried scrambling in its progress; in graceful gyrations it circles overhead with the calm and unconscious ease a spirit might display. The soaring or sailing of the grouse is easily understood, but this is a different matter. Suppose we turn to anatomy again. The primary quills in the “narrow wing” have a marked twist, increasing toward the tip of the wing; this form suggests the blade of a propeller. The white pelican, a soaring bird, has to each wing five such quills attached to the “index finger”; this, it will be remembered, may rotate on its knuckle joint. There are two muscles in the forearm which send their tendons to this finger and rotate it, so that its five quills may describe a settling motion. Now, if a man standing in the stern of a skiff by a twist of the oar in the water can “sail” it along at a good rate, why may not the soaring bird sail itself through the air by the use of several oars specially twisted to act as propellers and provided with the proper motion? Why not, only I have not

had an opportunity to see whether the bird does so or not, but write this in hope that some one favorably situated may test the theory. Perhaps the anatomical theory may help the mathematicians.

To sum up the whole: The soaring bird extends and sets its wing largely automatically; when spread the terminal quills are separated in the same act and by special muscles are made to describe curves in the air—this motion may suffice to propel the bird without taking into account other causes.

It is to be noted that the bodies of these air-sailors are pneumatic. Large air sacs are distributed through them, even the bones are filled with air; so that the body-weight is thereby lightened.—*Prof. Charles A. Todd, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CURE FOR SMALL-POX.

A Simple Remedy Which Was Used During the Great Plague.

Regarding the remedies for small-pox a gentleman who was connected with the medical and surgical departments during the war says: “During the time intervening between the battle of Stone River, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and the Missionary Ridge conflict on the heights overlooking Chattanooga, a small-pox epidemic was a fright that scared more than it killed. A large small-pox hospital was established at Bridgeport, Ala., and the average number of inmates was represented by more than three figures. But what I wished to arrive at was this, the deaths were very few and the treatment was quite simple. We only gave the patients plenty of ventilation by raising the sides of the large hospital tents, kept their bowels freely open and gave the men good rations of English ale, a commodity that was generously supplied by the Christian Commission of the North and Uncle Sam’s Hospital Department.

“I have here also in my pocket-book a distinguished physician’s recipe for the small-pox, and I know it is good, but I will give it to you with my own comments:

“This receipt has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases, and I know it will prevent or cure small-pox, though the pittings are filling. When Jeannine discovered the cow-pox English, the world of science hurried an avalanche of fame upon the author, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world of Paris published the recipe as a panacea for small-pox, it passed unnoticed. It is unfailing as fate and conquer in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well-person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it and cured my children of scarlet-fever; here it is as I have used it to cure small-pox:

“Sulphate of zinc, one grain; fox-glove (digitalis), one grain; half a tea-spoonful of sugar; mix with two tea-spoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child smaller doses, according to age. If counties would counsel their physicians to use this there would be no need of pest-houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease”—*San Jose (Cal.) News.*

Justice Lamar’s Jerseys.

Outside of his family and the classics, Lamar has a hobby, and that hobby is Jersey cows. He has a herd on his farm in Mississippi, and he sold Senator McPherson the bull that took the premium at the New Jersey fairs. This bull was named “Senator” West, and one of Lamar’s cows is named after Mrs. Senator Palmer. A picture of this cow in oil hangs in Lamar’s dining-room. Lamar lives at Oxford, and his residence is surrounded with trees. I have seen a painting of it with the cows and the calves gamboling before it, while Lamar, with a book in his hand, sits on the steps and reads. Lamar is worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and not any more, I am sure. Much of his money is in his Jerseys, and he is not a man who has measured his life by his dollars. He has not the accumulative bent, and though not a great money-spender, he is not a money-maker or saver.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. World.*

Danger in Public Towels.

The public towel is also never safe to use, that is, the towel that the public wipers on. It not only removes the moisture that it is its purpose to do, but it rubs off scales, pieces of dead skin, lymph from cuts and abrasions, perspiration from the pores, mucus from the nostrils, pus from sores and ulcers and any liquid that is excreted upon the surface of the body. These impurities and disease germs are retained in the meshes of the towel and are ready to attach themselves upon subsequent users of the towel. A hundred or more persons use one of these towels in a day, and those who are among the last, especially, run unpleasant chances of catching some ill or other.—*Good Housekeeping.*

TEMPERANCE.

WHAT IT CONTAINS.

A Barrel of Whisky.

A drayman rolled forth from his cart to the street. A red-headed barrel, well bound and complete; And on it red letters, like forked tongues of Embazoned the grade, number, quality, fame, Of this world-renowned whisky from some Who body’s still.

So there stood the barrel delivered, but I

Could see that a shadow was hovering high;

A sulphurous shadow that grew, as I gazed;

To the form of Mephisto. Though sorely

Wearied to question this imp of the realm,

Where Vice is the Pilot, with Crime at the helm;

And in him politeness has mission to name,

And if he was licensed to retain the same

Identical barrel of whisky which he

Was fondly suryng with devilish glee?

“O, I never handle the stuff,” he replied,

“My partner is mortal and trusty and tried;

But you are a person who you might wish to look

At the invoice completed—I will read from this book.

You will find that this barrel contains some

thing more—

“That forty-two gallons of whisky galore,”

And ere I could stop another word in,

He checked it off gaily, this cargo of sin:

“A barrel of headaches, of heartaches, of woes;

A barrel of tears from a world-weary wife;

A barrel of sorrow, a barrel of strife;

A barrel of all-unavailing regret;

A barrel of avarice, a barrel of debt;

A barrel of hopes everlasted and vain;

A barrel of fears, a barrel of cries

That fall from the mountain when he dies;

A barrel of agony, heavy and dull;

A barrel of poison—of nearly full;

A barrel of pain, a barrel of fires;

The brain of the fool who believes it inspires;

A barrel of poverty, ruin and blight;

A barrel of terror that grows with the night;

A barrel of tears that washes the soul;

A barrel of sorrows’ most pitiful moans;

A barrel of serpents that hiss as they pass

From the teats on the liquor that glows the glass;

My barrel! My treasure! I bid thee farewell,

So ye the foul soul, I will reap it in Hell.”

—*Josephine Prohibition.*

ECONOMIC EFFECTS.

The Burden Entailed Upon the Public by the Liquor Traffic—Pestilence, Famine and Moral Desolation.

A recent number of the *Chautauquan* presents a discussion of the economic effects of the saloon, by means of letters written for that magazine by prominent men. These are a few sentences from the letters:

“The paralysis of industry, the increase of pauperism and crime, directly due to the liquor traffic, are the heaviest economic burdens on our modern society bears, greatly outweighing all the burdens created by war or famine or pestilence.”—*Dr. J. H. Seelye, President of Amherst College.*

“The liquor interest is to-day antagonistic to all the economic interests of society; it disturbs the entire business and political systems; it impedes and interrupts production, and destroys the completed product. In short, from every point of view economically, the liquor traffic is a public nuisance and danger.”—*Hamilton W. Mabie, Associate Editor of Christian Union.*

“The indirect economic damages of the liquor traffic in the manufacture of paupers, criminals and madmen are ghastly in their enormous and permanent total. Mr. Gladstone was extravagant when he said in full Parliament that the ravages of intemperance, because continuous, have been a greater curse to the Anglo-Saxon races than war, pestilence and famine.”—*Joseph Cook.*

“My disbelief in prohibition probably renders me a more disinterested observer of its results, and I do not hesitate to say that though attended with some deplorable tendencies, it has been of great advantage to the State, both morally and from the material and economic stand-point. Very few of its citizens would willingly return to the domain of the drapshop, with its attendant crime, disorder and social misery. Whether the people would prefer prohibition or high license, I am not sure; but between prohibition and free whisky, they would be practically unanimous for prohibition.”—*Senator J. J. Ingalls, President of the United States Senate.*

“The man who buys that which stains his body has his strength and force to exchange for the creation of new wealth. The man who buys clothes, though it wears out, has refined himself and kept himself in condition to buy new clothing. But can this be said anywhere of the liquor traffic? Does the man who exchanges his five cents for a drink better his condition to add another five cents to his wealth?

“It seems to me that this principle, which can be readily demonstrated, carried out to its final results, must show that the saloon-keeper stands in the same relation as the lottery keeper, the gambler, and all classes of fraud, and, therefore, must be as fundamentally condemned as are these great evils of the land.”—*Lewis Miller, President of Chautauqua.*

“Who dares to think of dollars in connection with the saloon? Think rather of pestilence and famine, of moral desolation and every evil thing. He who lives on the income of the saloon is a pauper. He lives at the expense of others, and gives in return nothing that can help or bless. His trade is a blight. His prosperity en-

tails want and grief. Count the cost of the saloon if you can, but count it not in dollars.”—*Bishop S. M. Merrit.*

“One who buys flour is richer for it, as well as he who sells it. Liquor may enrich the seller, but it impoverishes the buyer. All experience shows that the community is richer by drying out of their business those who are enriched by public pauperism, and by forcing them into employments where they shall enrich the consumer as well as themselves.”—*William Hayes Ward, Editor of Independent.*

FOR THEIR MOTHER.

A Pathetic Scene in a Chicago Police Court

—*A Friend.*

A pathetic scene is described in *Winstow’s Monthly*. A wretched creature, a woman whose appetite conquered all other motives of action, was brought before a Chicago magistrate for drunkenness. Clinging to her tattered gown were two children, a boy and girl, the former only seven years of age, but made prematurely old by the hardships of his wretched life.

“Five dollars and costs,” said the Judge, sternly. “Seven dollars and sixty cents in all.”

Instantly the little fellow started up, and, taking his sister’s arm, he cried out: “Come on! We’ve got to git that money, or mam’l hev to go to jail. Jest wait, Mr. Judge, and we’ll git it!”

The children hurried out of the court-room, and, going from store to store, solicited contributions to “keep mam from going to jail,” the boy bravely promising every giver to return the money as soon as he could earn it. Soon he came running back into the court-room, and, laying a handful of small change on the magistrate’s desk, exclaimed:

“There’s two dollars, Mr. Judge, and I can’t git no more now. I aint as big as mam, and I can’t do as much work; but you’ll just let me go to jail instead of her. I’ll stay longer to make up for it.”

The bystanders wiped their eyes, and a policeman exclaimed: “Your mother shant go to jail, my lad, if I have to pay the fine myself.”

“I will remit the fine,” said the Judge, and the woman, clasping her boy in her arms, sank upon her knees and solemnly vowed that she would lead a better life, and try to be worthy of such a son as that.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

DR. HAL C. WYMAN, member of the Illinois State Board of Corrections and Charities, says that intertemperance is the cause of most insanity.

JAPAN has a Temperance association whose members are pledged not to use a drop of alcoholic liquor until all the waters of the earth change to the same drink.

On January 1 a law went into effect in New Hampshire, by which twenty voters can assert any place where liquors are kept for sale to be a nuisance, and which carries the case before the Supreme Court. The defense has to prove the place is not a nuisance.

It is three years since the first Temperance society was formed in Finland; yet such has been the progress that no liquor is allowed to be sold at the markets, fairs, barracks, or in the neighborhood of schools or churches, and its sale has been discontinued altogether in some of the towns.

THE white ribbon is slowly but surely encircling the world. A Temperance society has been formed in the girls’ mission school, Sansapor, Turkey. The white ribbon is donned by its members, and all have enrolled their names upon the World’s Women’s Christian Temperance Union pedestal.

LOCAL option was tried in Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia *Press*, but was “repudiated with quite general approbation, after a brief experiment.” This is rather grim sarcasm, if the *Press* speaks with a knowledge of the facts. During the two years the law was allowed to stand forty-seven out of sixty-seven counties, as we remember, availed themselves of the privilege of shutting the saloons. It was the apprehension of liquor men that the whole State would soon be in the hands of the Prohibitionists, which led to the repeal—*N. Y. Independent.*

It has come to be that four drinks of whisky is almost equivalent to one murder. Two men had an altercation in a drinking and gambling saloon of Chicago the other day. One of them, swearing dire vengeance, went up to the bar and called for a glass of whisky. It was given him. He called for another; that also was passed over the counter by the vendor of the vile stuff. Another and still another were called for and given. Then the man was insane enough to do anything. A moment later he had put a bullet through a man’s heart, and the wrong man at that. If the law lets the keeper of that den or the dealer-out of that poison go free, there is either something wrong with the law or with its executors.—*Chicago Standard.*

